FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 115.

LOVE'S SEASONS.

'Twas spring when I first found it out;
'Twas autumn when I told it;
The gloomy winter made me doubt,
And summer scarce could hold it:
"She loves," the mating robins sang
In sweet, delicious trebles,
And in the brooks the echo rang
In music o'er the pebbles.

The fresh air, filled with fragrant scent
Of blossoms, softly hinted
The self-same song; where'er I went
I found the message printed
On bud and leaf, on earth and sky,
Through sun and rain it glistened,
And though I never reasoned why,
I always read or listened.

The summer dawned, and still the birds
Sang in their tree-top glory,
And something seemed to make their words
A sequel to my story:
"You love," they twittered in the trees;
Wherever the light wind stirred them,—
Distracting words!—on every breeze
They fluttered, and I heard them.

At last the mellow autumn came,
And all the leaves were turning,
The fields and forests were aflame
In golden sunlight burning;
The parting birds sang out again
A sentimental message:
"Go tell her," whispered they, and then
I thought 'twas love's first presage.

O timid-hearted twenty-four,
To faint and lose your courage,
Or half-reluctantly implore
A pretty girl at her age!
For when I stammered what they sung,
And all their secrets told her,
She said the birds were right, and hung
Her head upon my shoulder.

—*Frank Dempster Sherman.*

Letter from Texas.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

POMEROY, GARFIELD CO., W. T., March 26, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last letter I told you that we had about ten inches of snow, and that we were waiting for the chinook. The chinook came and swept the snow away in a few hours, and

THE WEATHER

since then has been as fine as could be expected in any country. From the 1st to the 20th of February we had moderately cold weather, usually at about the freezing point. Since about the 20th of Feb'y the weather has been exceedingly fine, the thermometer standing at from 40° to 55° above zero. During this period we have had a few days of rain, and frost on three or four occasions. Since the 1st of March, instant, the hills have been green with their new coat of grass, and for the past two weeks the praries have presented a fine sight, coated with green and decked with numerous wild flowers. The prevailing color of the wild flowers is yellow, but during the last ten days blue and pink flowers have put forth on every hand.

THE NIGHTS

are cool, and one can sleep as if possessed of some of the influence of Sleepy Hollow. Since the 1st of March it has been cool enough to have a little fire in the morning and at night. The nights are always cool here, and all through the summer one sleeps comfortably under a pair of blankets.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

of this section cannot be well described with the pen. We call it a "rolling prarie," but to one who has not seen it, I think this expression of little force in describing it. There are vast stretches of level land, more or less undulating, and these bodies are called "flats." When one is standing on a high elevation the country for miles and miles presents a succession of rounded eminences, marked in every direction with depressions. From such a standpoint 'rolling prarie" is the proper descriptive phrase, but from the same standpoint, one can form no correct idea of the deepness and extent of what appears simply a depression when partially hidden by the hills.

These depression are divided into

CANONS, GULCHES AND DRAWS.

We say the Snake River canon, the Palaha canon, the Alpowia canon, &c. The canon is the largest *species* of gully. Along the canons the larger streams flow, they are deeper and broader than the gulches, and are hemmed in by vast buttes on both sides. The hills or buttes on the south and west sides of the canons and gulches are always more steep and abrupt than on the north and east sides. On the south and west sides of the canons and gulches the butter often, in fact most often, are bluffs. This marked peculiarity is due to the prevailing winds which have for ages blown from the south and west.

The hills to the north and east, as a rule, rise with a gradual ascent. This will almost always be found to be correct, namely, that the more perpendicular the butte on the south or west side of a canon or gulch, the more gradual will be ascent of the hill on the opposite side.

It is also a universal rule as applied to this section, that the soil is richer and more productive on the hill sides towards the south and west than it is on the hill sides towards the north and east. But here we do not say the hills towards the north and the hills towards the south, but we reverse the phraseology and say the southern slopes, which of course are on the hills towards the north, while the northern slopes are on the hills towards the south. So to reverse what I have said above, the southern and western slopes are much poorer than the northern and eastern slopes.

The southern and western slopes are often very poor in soil and quite rocky, and it is only on these slopes that any poor land is found.

GULCHES

make off from the canon, and gradually lessen in depth and width till they reach the prarie or flats. The gulches in very many instances afford small streams of water. The draws are smaller depressions which make off from the gulches, and may correctly be said to be notches between the buttes.

THE SOIL.

There is a wonderful sameness about the soil of Eastern Washington. It is a dark gray loam, almost black when damp, and is in color much like the black swamp lands of your country. It is neither sand, clay nor muck, but is of a more clay-like nature than otherwise. After the land has once been broken it is light and easily tilled, and so far as I have been able to learn never becomes packed again. When dry it is very fine, and can be rolled between the finger to flour. I know of no kind of soil in North Carolina to which I can compare it. The clay part of the soil of the White Oak Swamp, in Bladen Co., N. C., is more like the soil here than any I remember ever to have seem, yet that is more thirsty, more sticky, heavier, of a more clay-like nature, and not so dark colored. This soil has no resemblance to the muck lands of eastern N. C. whatever, except in color, and is as little like the gray loam lands of your Carver's Creek region, or the Carver's Creek lands of Bladen county, as is your sand hill land like your swamp lands.

The depth of soil here is rarely less than four or six feet and is often from forty to sixty feet, in many places even more, and its productiveness is marvelous. Its productiveness is as general as its sameness of quality, the exception being the southern and western slopes, from which the winds have blown it to the flat lands above, and the few alkali spots.

PRODUCTS.

The principal products are wheat, barley, oats, Irish potatoes, vegetables and fruits. Of these I shall have occasion to speak in my next letter.

EPSILON.

The Prospect of Crops, &c.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

ROCKFISH, April 13, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—I made a trip to Elizabethtown, Bladen county, last Monday, and in most of the places along the road we found the people preparing land and planting. Some had corn up, and from the signs the farmers are determined that the hard times shall not keep their barns empty hereafter. We would like to say a few words in commendation of a few along my line of travel, but as all were doing so well, I will not make any distinction.

At Elizabethtown we found residing, formerly from your town, Mr. W. W. Shepherd, following a commercial pursuit, and we were glad to make the acquaintance of his newly wedded better half, his daughter (Miss Kate,) who it will be recollected had such a narrow escape from death, on the steamer Wave, when it sunk last June, looks as bright and cheerful as ever, but for the heroism of Capt. Jeff. Robinson, she would certainly have been drowned. We found, apparently on a business trip, Gen. A. G. Brady and his chief of staff, Col. Ed. Fuller, who was acting in the capacity of auctioneer, which afforded him an excellent opportunity to get off some of his large stock of ready wit.

It is reported that Capt. R. H. Lyon, will, in a short time, step on the rostrum of journalism, with the "Banner of Bladen," a twenty-four or twenty-eight column weekly paper to greet the public. We hope this may prove true, and that a telegraph line from there to Clarkton on the railroad may follow, and that our new Postmaster General may see proper to redress the great wrong perpetrated by others in authority in the past, by ordering a mail agent on the river, (I don't want it,) and then we may look for many other improvements to follow.

I would like to speak of some of the clever people of Bladen, but they are too numerous. So I close with my best wishes for the success of the OBSERVER. C.

A REVOLUTION IN TELEGRAPHY.—*Philadelphia, April 6*—A new application of electrical science has been made here that goes far toward revolutionizing telegraphy and supplanting the telephone in popular favor. It is nothing less than the discovery of means by which anybody capable of manipulating an ordinary type writing machine may, with equal ease, rapidity and precision, send and receive messages over a telegraphic wire.

The distinguishing features of the new system are the entirely novel transmitter and receiver employed. The transmitter and the receiver are exactly alike, the same machine serving for either use as required. Its front is almost the same as they keyboard of a calligraph or type-writer, the letters of the alphabet and the numerals standing up on elevated keys. Back of this is a small wheel lying horizontally, upon the circumference of which the letters and numerals are in high relief. Behind this is a vertical column, around which blank paper is placed and by a simple mechanical device moved up line by line as desired. The paper almost touches the lerred face of the wheel. A small inking roller governed by a spring supplies color to the lettered wheel. Inside the column is a small hammer that strikes the paper against whatever letter may be directly before it and so prints it upon the surface of the paper. All that seems simple enough The mystery is below, in the intricate and delicate electrical attachments by which variously graduated currents are led over the 38 or 40 wires from the keys to the printing apparatus, and at the same time to a connected instrument far away to record both simultaneously and with perfect accuracy on every key that is struck. This was fully demonstrated in to-day's tests. The touching of a key instantly produced a letter upon the paper of both instruments and letter after letter followed as rapidly as a skilful type-writer operator could touch the keys until many messages had been exchanged.

There are 1,250,000 catskins used annually by the furriers. Where they get the cats is a mystery. If any have been taken from this part of the continent they have not been missed.—*St. Paul Globe.*

Garden of Eden.

A new theorist has just written a book to prove that Eden was situated precisely at the north pole. He claims that at the time of the creation of Adam the north pole enjoyed a delightful climate, free from malaria, and wonderfully adapted to persons suffering from rheumatism, consumption, dyspepsia; Bright's disease, broken legs, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs. It is his opinion that immediately after the fall of Adam there was a teeming population at the pole, and that the different races of mankind emigrated from that region in separate streams to populate America, Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world. They carried with them the seeds of all valuable plants and specimens of all desirable animals, and when the work of populating the globe had been completed the Garden of Eden was suddenly frozen solid, so that it might be preserved in ice until a late period in the history of the earth.

Of course the inventor of this theory holds that an expedition should proceed to the pole and annex the Garden of Eden to the United States without delay It is, however, probable that few objects of any pecuniary value are now in the Garden. Only the refuse seeds and animals were left there after the last great migration, and although naturalists would be interested in finding a new snake or a cat with two heads there is no general demand for new animals. The fatal tree of whose fruit Adam and Eve unwisely ate may still be in the Garden, but if so it should be cut down the moment it is discovered and burned to ashes lest another disastrous attempt to eat its apples should be made. Of course the walls of the Garden are still standing, but the angel with the two edged sword must long ago have been relieved and taken his sword with him, for no angel lightly clad in white robes could endure the pleasant climate of the north pole. It would be interesting to find Adam's hoe and his patent reaping machine, but the latter must be out of order by this time, and in all probability it has been broken up for the sake of the old iron by wandering Esquimaux. On the whole, if the Garden of Eden is at the north pole it would not be worth while to find it, for while as a discovery it would be entirely useless there can be little doubt that an effort would be made to erect a monument to Adam in the centre of the Garden, and that committees, for the next two centuries, would be constantly dunning the public for subscriptions to the building fund.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Disabilities of Lawton and Jackson.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—There has been a good deal of gossip about the case of Minister Lawton on account of the question being raised as to whether his political disabilities have been removed or not. Attorney-General Garland is of the opinion that the pardon of Andrew Johnson removed his disabilities and that therefore he was not in the list of persons affected by the legislation of Congress two years afterwards. This seems to be the commonsense view of it. The report comes here that the Minister to Mexico, Mr. Jackson, is in exactly the same position as Mr. Lawton. He too, was pardoned by Johnson, and never had his disabilities removed by Congress. He is, however, beyond the reach of the Republican Senate, for they have already confirmed him. If this point were to be sustained—that Congressional action was necessary to remove disabilities—it would be found that a good many men have held office under this Government since the war who would be disqualified if held up to that standard. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, never had his disabilities removed by Congress. He came on here one day when Johnson was President and secured, through Frank Blair, a pardon. Nothing was said about it at the time and the question was never raised against Cockrell afterwards. It is held that where Congress has admitted an ex-Confederate to either one of its branches, such action is equivalent to a removal of all disabilities, whatever may have been the previous record of the member admitted. The only prominent Confederate leader to-day whose disabilities have never been removed is Jefferson Davis. There have been several propositions before Congress to remove his disabilities, but the republicans have always refused to vote for such a proposition unless Mr. Davis himself should show some desire to have it done. Mr. Davis has never asked to have his disabilities removed. They never will be unless he does ask. I do not think that any one would object to their removal if he should take the trouble to express a personal request upon the subject.—*World Cor.*

A SENATOR FLATTENED OUT.—The following is told as one of the incidents at the White House last week:

A Western Democratic Senator called to press the appointment of one of his constituents to an assistant commissionership.

"When I was practicing law," said the President, "I found that an instrument in writing usually outweighed an oral statement You Senators seem to have a habit of signing petitions for candidates, and then you ask verbally for the appointment of others to those very positions. I can't afford to waste time considering such requsts. Half the Democratic Senators have signed a petition for the retention of the incumbent of this place, and your name is on the list. I don't know the man, but he is certainly well indorsed."

"Oh, no!" said the Senator. "I have not signed such a paper."

Thereupon the President, it is said, produded a petition bearing the Senator's signature, as stated.

"I never was so flattened out in my life," remarked the Senator, when narrating the incident to a friend. "The fact is, we sign almost anything; but it has generally been understood that it means nothing."

Removals Demanded by Reform.

While Democratic politicians have been splitting hairs over civil service reform theories, generally trying to apply the shadows and part with the substance in their heedless rush for place, one imperious demand of civil service reform has thus far been overlooked or postponed by the administration. We assume that it has not been overlooked; but its claim to positive recognition should not be long delayed.

We refer to the removals from high Federal positions which are plainly demanded by every principle of civil service reform. This class of officials is entirely distinct from two other classes—first, the small class who are competent, faithful and not offensive partisans, who should not only be continued until the expiration of their terms, but who may then present stronger claims than others for reappointment, and, second, the competent and officially honest officers, who have made their positions specially acceptable to their partisan friends without being conspicuously offensive to the public, and who may be continued until their commissions expire, with the certainly of their retiring.

The class to which we refer is the unfortunately large class of Federal officials who have not only disregarded and despised every principle of civil service reform in their official action, but who have employed the power of their positions exhaustively to bring civil service reform and its supporters into public contempt. There are many such officials; they are in every city and in every section; their continuance in office is a mockery of civil service reform, and their removal is demanded by the intelligent judgment of all parties that hopes for an elevated civil service from President Cleveland.

The question of the tenure of their appointments or the expiration of their commissions has nothing to do with the question of their removal. They should be dismissed from office; distinctively dismissed openly and avowedly for their flagrant abuse of public trust; and whether their commissions run one month or one year or many years, their dismissal should be promptly made and boldly declared to the country.

Dismissals upon such grounds must necessarily accomplish a double good. They must not only remove unworthy officials who have degraded their trusts to mean partisan ends, but they must call thoroughly competent, honest and acceptable men to succed them. It would be an insult to the country to dismiss a corrupt or unscrupulous Republican partisan official and fill his place with a corrupt or unscrupulous Democratic partisan. No; when bad men are dismissed because they are bad men, good men must be appointed to vindicate the dismassal. Such are the removals demanded by civil service reform. —*Philadelphia Times.*

A NEW FRENCH CABINET.—President of the Council and Minister of Justice—M. Herri Brisson, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Tenth Arondissement of the Department of the Seine (Paris.)

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. de Freycine, member of the Senate from the Department of the Seine, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1880 and again in 1882.

Minister of Public-Instruction—M. Goblot, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Somme, Minister of the Interior in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet in 1882.

Minister of the Interior—M. Allain-Targe, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Seine, Minister of Finance in M. Gambetta's Cabinet in 1881.

Minister of Finance—M. Jean Jules Clamageran, life member of the Senate.

Minister of War—Gen Campenon; Minister of War in M. Gambetta's Cabinet in 1881 and in M. Ferry's Cabinet in 1883-4.

Minister of Public Works—M. Sadi Carnot, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Cote d'Or Minister of Public Works in M. Ferry's Cabinet in 1880-1, and again in 1882.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Pierre Legrand, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department du Nord; Minister of Commerce of M. Duclere's Cabinet in 1882-3.

Minister of Commerce—M. Herve Mangon, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Manche.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. Sarrien, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Saone-et-Loire.

Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies—Admiral Galiber.

N. C. TABLE AT THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar in Baltimore for the relief of disabled ex-Confederate soldiers is proving a great success. The Baltimore *Sun*, in describing the "North Carolina table," says that it is novel in shape, with many graceful curved lines. Red and white are the prevailing colors. Large State and United States flags grace the top, and a portrait of Gov. Vance is among the decorations. An immense shoe represents Mother Hubbard, and is for the sale of babies; "Tar-heel" is the legend on it. The table makes a fine show and does a good business. The first night it received $14.40 from its registration book. To write in the registration book the person takes a seat on Gen. Robert E. Lee's camp chair, and ten cents is paid for the privilege. Among the things placed in front of this booth for want of room are an English saddle and bridle presented by Leach Bros., a How sewing machine a Klipper & Webster rocking chair, a Renwick table. A gentleman from Elmira, N. Y., sent the table a check for $50.

Mr. Vanderbilt says that he only lost $12,000,000 last year. This loss would have driven some men out of business.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY the 4th day of May, A. D., 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of Land in Cumberland county, containing about 280 acres, and bounded as follows: In Black River Township adjoining the lands of Williams and others, and known as "the Sandy M. Stewart land," to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against S. M. Stewart, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said S. M. Stewart.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.
April 9, 1885. 113-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D., 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, three tracts of Land in Cumberland county, bounded as follows:

1st Tract—150 acres on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, Cross Creek and Wolf-Swamp, bounded as in deed recorded in Book V. No. 3, page 11.

2d Tract—One Lot on north side of Cherry street, in Fayetteville, adjoining Lomack and others; said lot being known as "the Bebee Lot." See deed in Book "O," No. 3, page 130.

3rd Tract—About 25 acres, being lot No. 4 of the D. M. Melvin land. See deed, Book "S," No. 3, page 362, from Thomas McLeran and wife to W. D. Smith, to satisfy certain executions in my hands for collection against W. D. Smith and J. M. Smith, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said W. D. Smith and J. M. Smith.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.
April 9, 1885 113-4t

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH

Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May **12th, 1885—180th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

April 16, 1885. 114-4t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, I, as Commissioner appointed by said Court, will, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 11 o'clock, at the MARKET HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE, expose to sale, by public auction for cash,

114 Acres of Land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of King, Ray and others, being the northern part of "THE HARGROVE PLACE," as deeded by D. McD. Buie and wife to Marian Baker.

GEO. M. ROSE, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 17th, 1885.
apl 2 112-4t

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

Commissioner's Sale of Town Property.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, I as Commissioner appointed by said court, will on the 9th day of May, 1885, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose at sale by public action the house and lot, viz: beginning at Chrisholms northeast corner on the creek, then along his line 81 feet, thence along Old Street 74 feet, thence parallel with Chrisholm's or first described line 76 feet to the creek, thence up the creek to the beginning. Described in deed for the same, registered in Book E., No. 3, page 99.

Terms of sale one-fourth cash, balance on credit of six months, bond with approved security, Title reserved till payment.

B. C. GORHAM, Commissioner.
April 9, 1885. 113-4t

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.

For terms apply to
W. A. ROBESON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metallic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 12, 1885. 105-tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
102-3m

PINE ISLAND 1865.

Moisture 13-03 per cent.
Nitrogen 256 do.
Egm Amonia 3-10 per cent.
Avail: Phos. Acid 1012.
Insolu. 2-11
Total 12 23.
Potash 1-89.
Commercial valne per ton $32-50.
Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.

Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Membrs in North Carolina,

among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest. W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj. Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R & G R R & R & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl. Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr; P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum, Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T Gray, Esq. lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah F. Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Geo. Brandt, Esq., merchant: Major J. B. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R; E. T. B. Glenn, C. F. & Y. V. R. R; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj. Alex. Graham, Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M. Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.

☞Active and reliable agents, that are willing to devote all their time to the business, can make liberal contracts by applying to

GEN. M. P. TAYLOR,
Agent at Large,
Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street. New York.

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.
Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS OR LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1884 93-1y

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 23, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi-weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on

A SIGNIFICANT ELECTION.—The charter election in the city of Albany last Tuesday is quite significant.

Last November the city gave President Cleveland a plurality of 746. Five months later it gives a Democratic majority of nearly five thousand.

The *World* gives the reason for this change, when it says: For years the people have been told by the Republicans that Democratic rule meant misrule. The country was assured that Democracy and destruction went hand in hand; that a Democratic National Administration meant business calamity, starvation for labor, the repudiation of constitutional obligations to the colored race, the stoppage of Union pensions, the pensioning of Confederate soldiers, the payment of the rebel debt and the general dishonor of the country.

Well, the Democrats are in power and have already scattered these falsehoods to the winds. Honest people who were really misled and deceived by the persistency of these Republican charges have had an opportunity to see that the Democratic Administration means civil-service reform, business revival, increasing employment of labor, economy and honesty in expenditures, greater regard for the rights of the people and an elevation of the standard of public honor. They find Democrats fitter to rule than Republicans, and the Southern citizens as true and loyal to the Union and the Constitution as Northern citizens.

The elections mean that honest, conscientious men who wronged the Democracy by crediting the Republican slanders are now anxious to do reparation and to perform a public duty by putting Democrats into power wherever deserving candidates of that party ask their suffrages.

DILIGENCE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—It is said in the Treasury Department that the advent of the new administration has had a wholesome influence there. The entire force is more exact in coming at nine and not leaving until four in the afternoon. The story is told by a man not in the government employ that for months he has determined when it was four o'clock by the exodus from the east door of the Treasury building, and that for several weeks past he has been reminded that he did not keep his other business engagements as formerly within five and ten minutes. He replied: "I have timed myself by the outpouring from the Treasury door, and always supposed it was exactly four o'clock. I see now that I have been behindhand lately, for what reason I cannot explain, as I have been following the old rule."

It is also said that there is more apparent industry in the Treasury Department, less gossipping and less promenading in the halls. There is also a marked improvement in the temper of the clerks, and not so many complaints and bickerings. An anxiety is expressed to be kept constantly employed, lest it might be discovered that there was a useless number of clerks in some part of the buildings. Sick headaches are not so frequent, and a more robust service is manifested in every part of the Treasury Department. The commission appointed by Secretary Manning to look over the business methods of his department and see whether the number of employees is not too large has apparently had the same effect upon the clerical force that the presence of the visiting committee has upon an educational institution—everybody is on his good behavior.—*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS AND CONSULS.—*Washington, April* 17.—The President to-day made the following appointments: To be consuls general of the United States, James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, to the British colonies in Australia, at Melbourne; Jacob Mueller, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. To be consuls of the United States: Charles W. Wagner, of Missouri, to Toronto; Thos. R. Welch, of Arkansas, at Hamilton, Canada; Francis H. Wigfall, of Maryland, at Leeds, England; Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, at Prague, Austro-Hungary; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, at Rottendam; Wm. Slade, of Ohio, to Belgium; J. Harvey Brigham, to Paso del Norte, Mexico; Wm. J. Black, of Delaware, at Nuremberg, Germany; Francis Wharton, of Pennsylvania, examiner of claims in the department of State.

Washington, April 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments: To be Minister Resident and Consul General—Wm. D. Bloxham, of Fla., to Bolivia; Bayliss W. Herna, of Indiana, to Persia; Walker Fearn, of Louisiana, to Roumania, Servia and Greece. To be Consuls of the United States—James Murray, of New York, at St. John, N. B.; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, at Nice, France; Chas. P. Kimball, of Illinois, at Stutgart, Germany.

Anthony McKelly, Minister to Italy, and Gen'l Lawton, Minister to Russia, decline.

It has been decided by the Attorney General that Gen. Lawton, whose name was sent to the Senate as Minister to Russia and withdrawn by the President under a doubt as to his eligibility is not banned, and therefore he will receive his commission for the appointment.—*Ex.*

France has now taken a hand in Egyptian affairs, we cannot even predict what the result may be

A Trip to Bennettsville.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—On Thursday morning last, a party consisting of Miss Maggie Pemberton, Miss Alice McDuffie, Miss Jane Williams, Miss Mary Moore, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Mr. Thos. Rose and a Mr. Jennings, from Bennettsville, representing the young people of our town, and Sheriff Hardie, Warren Prior, G. H. Haigh and Chas. Haigh, the elder portion, (and we must not omit the juveniles Chas. Haigh and the ubiquitous Robie Dye,) with Maj. Dunn, Col. Morrison, J. M. Rose and J. R. Williams, officers of the road, left Fayetteville to see the sights in our sister town of Bennettsville. The train was the regular monthly pay train which takes Messrs. Rose and Williams over the line to pay the employees of the road, the system we believe is universally adopted on all roads, it is expeditious, and less liable to mistakes than any other. All accounts are regularly numbered on the pay roll, and an envelope, numbered to correspond with the pay roll, with the party's name upon it, contains the exact amount due the workman, so as his name and number is called the Treasurer hands the party the envelope containing his pay. The train stops at all stations, and wherever the section hands are at work, all quickly come aboard, receive their pay, and the train moves on.

Between Rockfish and Fayetteville there is nothing but barren waste to greet the eye. The land is poor as can be, and there are few dwellings; but desert land as it is, one of our young lawyers has built a house about four miles from town, and proposes to have a farm. We suppose he believes in the old saying, "Nothing venture." Quickly passing the thriving village of Rockfish, only to catch a glimpse of it; we moved on to Big Rockfish, a stream of considerable volume and swiftness, whose dark waters flow into the Cape Fear, and seem loathe to mingle with its muddy waters. McNatt's is passed, and here we see the first signs of farming; next Lumber Bridge, in Robeson, and as the employees come aboard and their names are called, we are reminded that this is the home of the Scotch—the bone and sinew of our land, the McNeills, McMillans, McQueens, McCallums, McCalls, are names oft repeated, and are as familiar to us as our own. At Shandon there is quite a number of new buildings, and it may yet be a station of some importance. *Cash*, the next, has a steam saw mill, owned by our new Sheriff, McQueen. At Red Springs our train waited for the regular mail train, so the whole party took advantage of this opportunity to taste of the celebrated mineral waters. As the place is well known to the people of our town, 'tis useless for us to speak of it. We will only remark that a summer resort near Fayetteville is much needed, and that here, there is an opportunity for some enterprising capitalist, a hotel with modern conveniences, ten pin alley and other places to amuse, would pay—for it is a healthy place and the water has proved to be beneficial in many cases. There are two hotels at this place, and both are highly spoken of; one kept by Mrs. Taylor, the other by Mr. Buie, but they are not of sufficient capacity to entertain many guests. Near Red Springs Mr. George Hall has located; he has a fine saw mill, and keeps it running to its full capacity. He is a hard working, energetic man, and merits success. Wakulla is the next station; it is yet in its infancy and may grow. Floral College, once the seat of learning of Robeson county, as such, has ceased to exist. The college buildings can be seen from the road. It is a pity that the people of Robeson, who always took the lead in educational matters, should suffer this institution to lay idle. And now we come to the town of Shoe Heel. The water tank here is a huge affair, and is supplied by a pump with five prongs, each of which are driven into the ground, and by constant suction form their own wells. It is a curious as well as a wonderful invention.

To get into the town of Shoe Heel, you must go backwards, as the owners of the land just outside of the village would not give the right of way, and demanded more per acre than our railroad officials deemed right to pay, so they were compelled to lay the track in the form of a Y so as to avoid this extraordinary high price property. It had never been our pleasure to see the place before. It is not remarkably large, but we understand that a considerable business is transacted there, and a new firm with large capital has just been established. It is one of the "dry towns" and consequently healthy.

Soon after leaving Shoe Heel, we passed Stuart's, next John's Station, where Col. Jones has his convict camp. We found the convicts under charge of Capt. Gilmer, near Hasty; they are now filling in the trestles, and righting the road on this lower end. There are over a hundred convicts now at work, they will soon finish their task, and then this road, now in capital order, will in its entire length, be equal to any in the State. It has officers who understand their work and are diligent in the performance of it.

McCall's and Tatum's in S. C, are the two last stations, but not least in importance. There is evidence of prosperity everywhere from the moment you touch the South Carolina line. The first thing that attracts, is the absence of fences, the timber and soil, and the well cultivated farms all show that this is a fertile country. Work on the farms has fairly begun, and in every field—and they are almost continuous along the line of the road—men, women and horses were busily engaged planting cotton and preparing the land; and our merchants, if they are active and alive to their own interests, will feel the benefit of this connection next fall.

A little before two o'clock the whistle blew for Bennettsville, and the dome of its magnificent Court House could be seen in the distance, but before leaving the train the whole party accepted the kind invitation of the young ladies to take dinner with them; true to their nature, ever thoughtful, they had brought more than enough, and that of the best, to feed the whole party; it was enjoyed by all. While eating a strange thing happened. Four young men with buggies drove up, and, as if by some preconcerted arrangement, singled out our four young ladies. Was this luck, was it predetermined, or had some one been using telegraphic signs? We want to know, for it puzzled us. While the young ladies were so nicely disposed of—the young men strayed off—where; they did not say, the elderly gentlemen strolled over the town, visited the Court House, and even ventured on the top of the dome.

Bennettsville is a decidedly pretty place. Its stores are large and commodious, and the dwellings neat. The Court House is a handsome building, its interior is judiciously arranged; the building is surmounted by a handsome dome, from the top of which the views are grand. The building, we understand, cost $23,000. Our time was not extended sufficient to become acquainted with the people. We only met one we knew—Mr. George Waddell. He was kind and attentive to us all. Vegetation, we were surprised to find, is as backward as with us.

At 4 o'clock we turned our faces homeward. The day had been exceeding warm, and the clouds were gathering, and a little rain fell just after we left Bennettsville, but not a great deal. Speeding on to reach Shoe Heel in time to meet the mail train, the storm increased, and as we were waiting on the side track, the wind began to blow, and it grew darker and darker. The lamps in the car were lighted, as was the headlight. The Fayetteville train arrived in the midst of a most furious storm of wind and rain, and while the engines stood facing each other, not 20 yards apart, a huge dead pine fell between them. We were in the track of the tornado that did so much damage in Richmond. The wind was furious, and the rain fell in floods. In a short time the whole earth was deluged with water, but we escaped unhurt. After cutting away the pine we moved on, to find another on the track, this disposed of, we moved rapidly on to Fayetteville, reaching the town about nine o'clock. Taking it all in all, we had a pleasant day, and our thanks are due the Railroad officials for it.

H.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

N. C. Table at the Bazaar—Nett Proceeds Between 25 and $30,000—Spirit Manifested—The N. C. Table the Prettiest—Donations from New York and Philadelphia, &c.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

BALTIMORE, MD., April 16.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing you to be interested in all that pertains to the interest of the Confederate soldier, and as you have been kind enough to give several notices of our great "Relief Bazaar," I deem it but just and fit that I shall tell you and your interested readers of its result. I am very glad to be able to report that it was successful beyond the hope of the most sanguine. The net receipts were about $28,000, and will be over $30,000 when all and complete returns are summed up. The "Old North State" as usual, did her duty. Mrs. Boykin, chairman of that table, holds receipts for $12,25.47. Under the many adverse circumstances the ladies of this table had to contend with, this amount is large. For some cause not yet explained, the people at home now in North Carolina did not manifest the same interest in her table that Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana did in theirs. The North Carolinians living in Baltimore, *i. e.*, a few of them who have the largest amount of "this world's goods," did nothing and did not go near the table; many others did nobly, gave liberally and worked daily and nightly, for the great cause. The ladies, God bless, nearly all worked as only kind, noble, faithful and generous women can. There are many whose names ought to be mentioned, and be in the local papers here. It will do no good to complain of those who did nothing, as they must settle such acts with their own consciences. It is enough for me to add that when there was so much of noble and generous rivalry between the State tables. I cannot well understand how any one, even at home, and especially will I add, that I cannot at all see how any North Carolinian in Baltimore could read the daily papers and hear the universal street talk and not go and do something for the table that represents the dear old State. Enough. The N. C. table was beautiful; we often heard the remark, that it was the prettiest table in the room. The ladies worked day and night without tireing. In addition to names already mentioned in your paper from North Carolina who aided Mrs. B., there were several Maryland ladies who came to her assistance, and worked constantly and faithfully, and gave money liberally to our table. We can never cease to thank them. Then again, we had cash donations from friends in New York and in Philadelphia; some that we did not expect from parties here in Baltimore. To all of whom the ladies in charge of the "North Carolina table" tender their grateful and sincere thanks. The poor sick or disabled Confederate soldier who is to be the beneficiery of this great manificence, will thank and bless them.

In conclusion, let me add, God bless the noble, patient, faithful and unselfish women connected with this great enterprise. May the fruits of their labors be safely invested where it will do the poor soldier the greatest and most continuous good.

Yours, &c., T. J. B.

Confederate Home Association.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20, 1885.

COMRADES:—The annual meeting of the Confederate Home Association will take place May 20th, 1885, in this city, and it is earnestly desired that every section of the State be represented.

The main object of this Association is to erect in North Carolina a suitable Home for her unfortunate and dependent old soldiers.

The passage of the Pension Bill, by the last General Assembly, must not be allowed to cause a cessation of labor in behalf of the patriotic work undertaken by this association. That bill only provides, to a very limited extent, to the disabled by wounds.

It does not meet the necessities of those who by disease and misfortune, resulting from serving their State, are in need of our bounty and kindness. While aid extended dependent and penniless soldiers by legislation, may satisfy their physical wants, it can never bring to them that precious peace of mind and those pure and patriotic heart beats of gratitude, which voluntary gifts, in their behalf always inspire,

Nothing could possibly be more humiliating and mortifying to our maimed or homeless comrades than hearing taxpayers complain at being forced to contribute to wards their support, hence this association seeks to raise the means it requires from friends, who, appreciating their services and necessities, are willing to voluntarily donate a part of their substance that North Carolina's dependent veteran's may end their days in comfort and peace.

From those who think Poor Houses are good enough for friendless and homeless old soldiers, this Association neither expects nor desires aid. We seek only such contributions as will purify our cause and inspire those great and sublime sentiments circumstribed by "our duty to North Carolina's heroes."

This being our aim we cannot do otherwise than hope for success, for surely the people of North Carolina will never permit the stainless record of her matchless soldiery to be marred by their refusal to aid a movement calculated to enlighten and make happy the pathway of her veterans as they march to the camp beyond the river.

W. F. BEASLEY, President.

The Press will please copy.

A Card.

A competitive examination of candidates for the Cadetship at West Point, to be filled from this the 3d District, will be held in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th day of May, beginning at 10 A. M. Those desiring to compete are advised to be on hand the day previous.

The second successful competitor will receive a certificate as alternate, and in the event of number one failing to pass his preliminary and next succeeding examination at the Military Academy, will be appointed in his place; age, residence, &c., not debarring. Respectfully,

WHARTON J. GREEN, M. C.

Other papers in the 3d District please copy.

Millions of Counterfeit Money in the North Carolina Mountains.

The following ridiculous story is going the rounds. It is a mere sensational affair, gotten up by some newspaper correspondent. It comes from Washington city to the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"An interesting history of extensive counterfeiting operations in the wild and almost uninhabited mountains regions of North Carolina will be filed with the new solicitor of the treasury department, probably to-morrow, Thomas E. Johnston, a well known journalist of this city. Several months ago Johnston accompanied a Government surveying party to North Carolina. He was made meteorologist of the party, and between times, when not engaged in making barometic readings or diagnosing the fleecy masses of cirrus and cumulus, clouds that wafted lazily overhead, Johnston turned his attention to a suspicious looking currency which was plentiful with the "Tar-heel" mountaineers, and which passed readily and without question at the cross-roads stores. He at once saw that the money was counterfeit of a very inferior kind, and set to work to discover from whence the spurious wealth emanated.

"Why," said Johnston, "I'll bet there are more millionaires in that country than there are in New York and California put together. The place seemed to be that fabled locality where money is said to grow on trees. Everybody was flush, even to the little flaxen-haired children who waded about in the bogs after tadpoles and bull minnows."

Johnston finally, after several days and nights of investigation, located the mints which had been enriching that portion of the Old North State. The mints were operated, he says, by several bands of counterfeiters, who boldly proclaimed that they were not afraid of the secret service nor its officers. Their motto seems to be: "If money is scarce and there is a demand for it, supply the demand." Upon Johnston's return to Washington several days since, he laid the matter before Chief Brooks of the secret service, but was informed by the chief that he was afraid to send his men into that lawless section of the country. Hence Johnston will make a full report of his investigations to the solicitor of the treasury, and will suggest that if detectives are sent to wipe out the counterfeiters, it would be advisable to send a detachment of troops and a Gatling gun or two along with them."

BIDDING FOR GEORGIA BONDS.—*Atlanta, Ga., April* 16.—To-day Governor McDaniel opened bids to the amount $17,000,000 for Georgia's issue of $3,500,000 of 5 per cent bonds. The bids averaged 106. The highest bid was made by Fred Wolfe and was above 108. The bid of Moses Taylor & Co., of New York, makes the bonds about 4¾ per cent. These same bonds in 1866 bore 7 per cent interest, and were then sold at such discount as carried the rate up to 9 per cent. The issue is now floated at 4½ per cent, which reduces the interest account just one-half. This remarkable sale is made in the face of blackmailing operations in New York. Certain holders of the repudiated bonds of Georgia in that city selected certain of the illegal gold bearing bonds, and advertised them for sale at 65 cents. The clear intent of his was to produce the impression that this was the ruling price of Georgia bonds, and to discourage bidding on the new issue. Pamphlets attacking the credit of the State were mailed to all the banks and to leading financiers, and nothing was left undone to make the new loan a failure. How miserably these attempts failed is shown by the bids in the hands of the Governor. Here are $17,000,000 that come 1,000 miles seeking an investment of less than 5 per cent. As for Georgia's credit it makes a record that is simply unequalled. The details of the bids have not yet been filed, but is is believed that local investors will secure these bonds.

GRANT'S DOCTORS GETTING WELL.—"How are things to-day?" whispered a young man to a friend who had just come from General Grant's hall door, where he had been speaking to the servant.

"Better," replied the friend, in the same cautious tone. "Douglas has eaten his breakfast with some relish, and Dr. Shrady is resting comfortably."

"But how is Gen. Grant?" asked the first speaker.

"Grant!" was the answer. "Oh, I didn't ask about him. I was merely anxious to ascertain how the doctors were getting along."—*N. Y. Sun.*

State Items.

The Charlotte papers speak in high terms of Judge Meares as an able, learned, and impartial Judge.

Governor Jarvis will be invited to Norfork to confer with the business men of that city on the South American trade.

The Daily Asheville *Citizen* is on our table. It is a seven column folio, neatly printed, and newsy. Its editorials are always good.

A new post office has been established on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, named "Waller", with Mr. A. R. Silet as the postmaster.

The Pittsboro *Record* says: We are pleased to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr. John P. Stedman, late of Raleigh, has removed to this county and will engage in business at Egypt.

The Winston *Sentinel*, edited by Mr. Oldham, come to us this week in mammoth proportions, containing the photographs of Cleveland, our Senators and Congressmen. It is a wide-awake journal.

The latest from th Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad is that the Company will commence laying iron the first of next month, and that the cars will be running to Dalton by Christmas.—*Danbury Reporter.*

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will be completed to Mount Airy by December 31st, when the Walnut Cove branch will probably be commenced. We hope the Patterson branch will soon be begun also.—*Lenoir Topic.*

The Goldsboro *Argus* says: On the 15th of April three years ago green peas were shipped from this place in abundance to the North. Up to the present writing this season the crop is hardly well out of the ground yet.

Col. J. D. Glenn, of Rockingham, has been appointed chief clerk to Marshal Settle, and has taken charge of the office at this place. Capt. Bailey, the efficient clerk to ex-Marshal Keogh, will remain in the office.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The students of Wake Forest college are making preparations for a fine commencement in June. The Literary Societies have elected the following marshals for that occasion: From the Eu. Society, Messrs. R. H. Whitehead, J. D. Boushall, O. F. Thompson; from the Phi. Society, Messrs. J. Stewart, B. D. Baker, J. W. Watson.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The *Visitor* says that the Board of Agriculture, at its meeting last week, re-elected Mr. M. McGehee, Commissioner of Agriculture; P. M. Wilson, Secretary; and J. T. Patrick, State Immigration Agent. The resignation of S. G. Worth, Esq., Fish Commissioner, was accepted and the duties will hereafter devolve upon Mr. McGehee. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for premiums at the next State Fair.

MILITARY MATTERS.—General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Second Regiment, N. C. S. G., dated April 15th, announces the appointment of the following staff officers of the regiment:

Commissioned Staff.—Chas. W. Worth, Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant, Wilmington; N. F. Parker, Quartermaster, rank Captain, Wilmington; J. F. Bishop, Commissary, rank Captain, Shoe Heel; Dr. G. G. Thomas, Surgeon, rank Captain, Wilmington; Dr. J. A. Hodges, Assistant Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant, Fayetteville; James Carmichael, Chaplain, rank Captain, Wilmington.

Non Commissioned Staff.—M. S. Willard, Sergeant-Major, Wilmington; J. T. Atkins, Quartermaster Sergeant, Clinton; Chas. J. Ahearn, Commissary Sergeant, Fayetteville; W. S. Briggs, Hospital Steward, Wilmington; Owen Wightman, Drum Major, Fayetteville.

CYCLONE IN RICHMOND.—The cyclone struck Laurinburg about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while the hail was still rattling down upon the houses, and it came with suddenness and great force. Its coming was heralded by an ominous roar, which sounded faintly at first, but which rapidly grew louder with the approach of the cyclone, drowning the noise made by the falling hail. It took the cyclone not more than two minutes to pass through the town, that is, it lasted about two minutes, and then ensued a comparative calm, and the people stepped out to see what damage had been done. The extent of the damage in the town was: Merchant's Hotel unroofed; P. W. Suggs' store unroofed; James & McRae's store unroofed; blacksmith shop crushed to fragment by a falling tree. Numerous outhouses were blown over and fences were scattered in all directions. In the country adjacent to Laurinburg heavy destruction of timber was wrought, a couple of barns were blown away, and miles of fencing was scattered. Nobody was killed or injured in the cyclone, but a number of people were frightened almost to death.—*Charlotte Observer.*

JUDGE WALTER CLARK.—On yesterday Gov. Scales appointed as Judge of the 4th District our townsman, Walter Clark, Esq. Judge Clark is a native of Halifax county, having been born there on the 19th of August, 1846. When the war broke out he was a mere boy, but at the age of 14 he entered the service as a Lieutenant in Pettigrew's Regiment, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant of the Regiment commanded by Gen. Matt W. Ransom, and was engaged in several battles. Later he resigned, and entering Chapel Hill, graduated at that institution at the head of his class in 1864, when he immediately reentered the military service as Lieut-Colonel, and was in the army surrendered by Gen. Joe Johnstan in May, 1865.

Judge Clark studied law with that painstaking and most accomplished preceptor, Judge Battle, and at the Columbia Law College at Washington City, and received his license to practice at January term, 1868r He located in Halifax county, where he practised alone until 1872, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Mullen, under the firm name of Clark & Mullen. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Raleigh where he has devoted himself exclusively and studiously to his profession.—*News and Observer.*

Judge Clark is appointed to fill the vacancy made by the delcination of Mr. R. H. Battle.

COMPLIMENTARY TO CONDUCTOR CAMPBELL.—Passengers on the South bound train on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad say that they encountered a most severe storm of wind and rain in the vicinity of Shoe Heel on Thursday night last. They speak in the highest terms of the action of Conductor Campbell, and say that it was only due to his great precaution that the train was not wrecked. Trees were blown across the track, and the rain fell in such torrents that it was almost impossible to make any progress at all. That Capt. Campbell in his great anxiety for the safety of his passengers and train subjected himself to the most dangerous exposure, and run his train with that care, as to avoid all possible danger, keeping an extra watchman on the engine, and every brakeman at his wheel, ready to stop at the first signal.—*Bennettsville Chronicle.*

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* says that the special Committee to whom was referred the donation of stock in the exposition Building to the State department of Agriculture passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, stockholders in the N. C. exposition company, promise and hereby donate the stock held by us as individuals or as firms in said company, to the N. C. department of agriculture for the purpose of establishing a agricultural college or school at or near the city of Raleigh. The stock so donated is hereby transferred to ——— ——, ——, ——, ——, trustees, with authority to donate the said buildings to said department of agriculture for said purposes as above set forth, and in the event the donation shall not be accepted for said purpose, and the said school or college shall not be established as above, then the said trustees shall sell said buildings at public auction, after giving thirty days' notice, for cash, and return to us our pro rata share of such proceeds.

Mr. W. G. Upchurch moved that Messrs. R. S. Tucker, M. T. Leach and William Woolcott be appointed trustees, as provided for in the resolution above given. This motion prevailed.

Washington Items.

The correspondent of the Greensboro *Patriot* says:—It is settled that Capt. Ashe, editor of the *News and Observer*, is to be appointed postmaster at Raleigh, and this will probably be the first Presidential postoffice appointment made in the State.

The Solicitor Generalship will not go to North Carolina. Judge Foale is being pressed for Assistant Attorney-General.

It is believed that the Wilmington offices will be compromised on the basis of Kerchner as postmaster and Robbuson as Collector of Customs.

Washington special to the Asheville *Citizen* says it is stated on high authority that Attorney General Garland has decided to recommend Col. Ham. Jones, of Charlotte, for the district attorneyship of Western North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The impression has been entertained and discussed at the Internal Revenue bureau that it was at least questionable as to whether President Arthur had the right to re instate the fifth collection district after it had been formally abolished according to law. They decided to-day that the re-instatement was legal. In an interview with Mr. Boyd to-day, the appointee for that district, he said, "There will be no trouble over the matter. We all go in at the same time, and I am here now to conclude my arrangements for entering upon the duties of the office."

State Senator Poole of Martin is here, and being pressed for a foreign consulate, He and his friends are very sanguine of his success to an important position.—*Asheville Citizen.*

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Isaac J. Young's commission as collector of internal revenue for the 4th District of North Carolina expires in the balmy month of May. It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thinks that the special taxes should be collected by the incumbents in all the districts, as they have experience in the discharge of such duties. These taxes are collected on the 1st proximo. In the case of Collector Young there is another reason for delay in carrying out the agreement, heretofore announced. Ik's term ending contemporaneously with the collection of the special taxes, he can be disposed of without removal. He is simply not re-appointed. Mr Yarborough is appointed. A few weeks, you see, is no great matter, looked at one way; viewed another, it is very important. No fuss will be raised if Mr. Young is not removed. The President carries out the spirit of the tenure of office law Mugwumps are satisfieed, Republicans have no ground of quarrel, and the Democratic collector is not out of pocket enough to hurt him.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A CLEAN SWEEP.—The best impression here, based on information from high sources, is that removals will be made of all Republican office holders, including the the clerks in the Departments who have made themselves offensive as partisans, after awhile. Wherever shown that an officer has been conspicuous in ward or township partizan meetings, or running offices on strictly partisan basis, the incumbents will be removed as soon as the Departments can reach them.—*Asheville Citizen.*

TORNADO SEASON APPROACHING.—The New York *Herald* says: The meteorological conditions in the West and South for the past two days, for the first time this season, very nearly approached those favorable to the genesis of tornadoes. * * The death dealing storm of the central valleys is formed only when great thernial contrasts exists within limited areas. * * Fortunately, so far this Spring, but few, if any, severe whirlwinds have been reported South and West, but from present indications the truce between the tornado breeding elements cannot long be maintained.

A large delegation of Georgians waited on the President and invited him to visit Atlanta during the session of the Commercial Convention, to be held in the latter part of May. The President has not yet accepted.

England and Russia.

St. Petersburg April. 19.—The arming of men of war at Cronstadt continues. Orders were issued to day to have all put to sea.

Advices from Samsracand state that Gen. Komarog's victory over the Afghans has favorably impressed the inhabitants of Bokhara.

LONDON, April 20.—A continuous interchange of dispatches has been kept up since Saturday between Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and M. De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister. The indications are again more warlike. The breach between Russia and England is widening, and the possibility of an amicable settlement is considered more remote than at any time during the past few days. It is considered significant that all of the members of the Cabinet remained in London over Sunday.

Warsaw, April 21.—The *Tagblatt* announces that it is the intention of Russia to capture and fortify Herat, and says that the damage that would thus be done to India would far exceed the losses that the commerce of Russia would sustain by a blockade of her ports.

London, April 21.—Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, in the House of Lords this afternoon, stated that Government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting the army and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces in a condition of immediate readiness for service if required.

It is stated that Russia now declines to enter into a distinct and definite obligation to on no account advance beyond the Afghan boundary line, which shall be settled on by a joint Anglo-Russia boundary commission. England proposes such an obligation as the only stable form of settlement of the present dispute.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday, May 7, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JULIUS A. GRAY, Pres't.

April 16, 1885. 114 4t

Notice to Rail Road Contractors.

THE WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILRoad Company invite proposals for the Grading, Masonry and Trestle upon that part of their New Road between Contentnea Bridge, near Wilson, and Fayetteville, seventy miles in length. Profiles, plans, &c., are ready for exhibition at the Railroad Office of the W. & W. R. R. at Wilmington, N. C.

Proposals must be filed before the 25th day of April. The contracts will be awarded upon the 30th of April. Contractors must submit with their bids evidence of their ability to perform their proposed contracts. Monthly payments will be promptly made.

Contractors wanting information and making proposals will address Fleming Gardner, Chief Engineer, at Wilmington, care of W. & W. R. R. Co.

Proposals may be for the work by sections of ten miles, or for one half or the whole of the work.

R. R. BRIDGERS, President.

April 16, 1885. 114-3t

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigler Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 16, 1885. 114 3m

Administrator's Notice.

IRENE W. KYLE, Administratrix of James Kyle, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit the same to her at or before April 16th 1886, and that the omission to present said claims will be relied on in defence thereto.

Persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment.

IRENE W. KYLE,

Administratrix of James Kyle, decd.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 114-6

NOTICE.

ALL CREDITORS of J. A. McDougald, Executor of the last will and testament of Alex. McDougald are hereby notified that a special proceeding at the instance of J. D. Pegram, Administrator *de bonis non* of Esther Lauder, has been commenced, and is now pending in this court, and they are required to come forward and make themselves parties to this proceeding and file in this court such claim or claims as they may have against this defendant executor within sixty days from date of this notice. Given at my office in Lillington, Harnett county, N. C., on this the 9th day of April 1885.

J. W. ATKINS, Clerk.

April 16, 1885. 114-6t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 55 acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at an ash tree, on the Cape Fear River bank, Augustus Jackson's line North, 80 West, 41 chains to a stake, Susan McCaskill's corner, thence South 10 West to a stake on Jesse B. Carver's line, one of Susan McCaskill's corners, thence South 80 East with Carver's line, to Cape Fear River, thence up said river to the beginning. Book V., No. 3, p. 614, Records of Cumberland county, to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against Mrs. Francenia King, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said Mrs. Francenia King.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.

April 16, 1885. 114-6t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE ON PERSON STREET AT present occupied by Mr. A. H. Slocomb, containing eight rooms, fire place in each, house newly built and in first class condition. Neighborhood excellent, water and all conveniences on the premises. Possession given in thirty days.

Apply to T. J. GREEN.

March 26, 1885. 111 4t

VARIETY STORE.

MRS. JOHN SHAW BEGS TO INFORM her friends and the public generally that she has just opened in the office recently occupied by Dr. John Small, a store for the sale of

Notions and General Varieties,

Notions, Confectionery, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Toilet Articles and a number of 10 Cent Goods as well as a great many other articles too numerous to name, will be constantly on hand.

The public are requested to examine these goods, which will be cheerfully shown to all who desire, and satisfaction guaranteed both in price and quality.

April 2, 1885. 112 4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....APRIL 23, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper will be continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one week for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. S. BLUE & CO.—Dissolution.
JESSE D. POWERS—Hogs for Sale.
Mrs. M. E. DYE—Grand Opening.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Coffins and Caskets.

ABOUT TOWN.

OUR TOWN MARSHAL.—Our newly appointed Town Marshal, (Mr. Byrd) is active and attentive to his duty, and is giving his attention to the streets, ditches, &c., which will be beneficial to the health of the town.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. J. A. Hodges has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Second Regiment N. C. State Guards, with rank of First Lieutenant; Chas. J. Ahearn, Commissary Sergeant; Owen Wightman, Drum Major.

CADETSHIP.—We call the attention of our young men, and especially those who have received the advantages of our Graded School, to the card of Congressman Green. Here is an opportunity which we hope some of the Fayetteville boys may avail themselves of.

PERSONAL.—The Editor of the Clinton *Caucasian* paid his respects to the OBSERVER office this week.

Willie McGary, a favorite with all, is in town this week. It is pleasant to know that he is doing well in Durham, his new home.

FISH CULTURE.—There are several small ponds in this vicinity which were constructed for the propagation of fish, mostly black perch. We are glad to learn that all of them have proved successful. Mr. C. B. McMillan will have a plentiful supply this season, his pond being three years old, the fish have attained their full growth. Very recently Mr. W. D. Smith built a beautiful pond on the Martine place. Such enterprises are moves in the right direction, and besides furnishing fine food at a very small cost, they add much to the attractiveness and value of the farm.

WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE.—We understand that President Gray and Mr. J. D. Williams have gone to Wilmington this week to confer with parties there relative to the extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway to that place. Such an extension would be of incalculable benefit to our sister town. She has already outlets via Charlotte, Weldon, &c., but we think the advantages that would arise from this would be far greater, and help more to build up that city than all others.

THE INCORRIGIBLE CROW.—As the farmer plants his corn the devilish bird finds work to do, and we hear they are more numerous this year than ever before, especially is this the case at Poverty Hall farm, where the lordly proprietor is compelled to lurk in concealment half his time in order to shoot the intruder, and when the victim is procured his heart fails him and he sits down to write an obituary for the dead bird, instead of trying to study out a plan to erect a successful scare-crow.

CANTATA OF THE "TWIN SISTERS."—It will be a pleasure to the lovers of music to know that there is in preparation, under the supervision of Mrs. Wilbur Hall, an Operette or Cantata, in which over forty young ladies will take part, assisted by the very best musical talent of our town. The entertainment will take place on or about the 1st of May. We understand that the scenic part of this charming Cantata will be as beautiful as the music is delightful. The entertainment will be given to aid the benevolent objects of our town, and we hope it may receive a liberal support.

APRIL 22, 1861.—Yesterday, April 22d, was the Anniversary of the surrender of the United States Arsenal at this place. Twenty years have passed, how few of those who participated remain who remember the exciting scenes, the feelings of our people, or the condition of the town on that eventful day. Business suspended, and all who were able to bear arms, even the old men, took part. Now the place which twenty years ago stood overlooking the town, adding beauty and grandeur to the scene, is a barren waste, and naught is left to tell the tale of its former glory and renown. Thus the ravages of war, and the ruthless hand of time obliterate the works and doings of other days—only to the memory of man is left the power to tell the tale.

LITTLE JEMMIE AND HIS FAITHFUL DOG TRIP.—Quite a touching scene occurred at the Campbellton Sabbath School last Sunday afternoon, when little Jemmie Peoples, who has been a regular attendant of this school for the past five years, came in almost heart-broken, and told his schoolmates that he had come without his faithful dog Trip. That he had died during the week. This noted and faithful dog had every Sabbath accompanied Jemmie to school, knew as well as any of the boys the sound of the school bell, and at the first tap would run to the gate and be ready to accompany Jemmie. Trip was never absent, and had a certain place in a few feet of the organ and there remained perfectly quiet during the entire exercises of the school. If the the bell was rung during the week to call the scholars together for singing, he seemed to fully understand the summons, and would soon find Jemmie, when both would be seen triping along joyfully together towards the school. Mr. McKethan, in alluding to Trip's death to the little boys and girls, called to their attention how faithful and prompt this pet dog had been, that these two good qualities were necessary for every boy and girl to adopt who desired success or position in life.

DEATH OF MR. TOMLINSON.—On Thursday night last, after a long and painful illness, this worthy citizen passed away. Mr. Tomlinson was in his 62d year, was a man of decided traits of character, straightforward and honest in all his relations with his fellow men, a quiet citizen, who by his honest life, had won and received the respect of all who knew him.

THE POUNDING.—We regret to learn that the pounding at the Home and Hospital was not equal to last year. Do not let this institution of mercy fail.

The following is a list of those who contributed liberally on last Thursday afternoon: Mrs. J. G. Oehrl, Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mrs. Monaghan, Mrs. A. H. Worth, Mrs. T. H. Sutton, Mrs. T. D. Haigh, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. F. Lanneau, Mrs. J. E. P. Daingerfield, Mrs. T. J. Walton, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mrs. Geo. A. Thomson, Mrs. T. J. Green, Mrs. R. P. Buxton, Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Geo. Brandt, Mrs. W. W. Cole, Mrs. K. Lewald, Miss Lizzie Rishton, Miss, Annie Murchison, Miss Mary Green, Miss Sophie Schlossberg, Miss Maggie Utley, Miss Nannie Rankin, Mr. E. J. Lilly, Mr. Angus McQueen, Mr. Willie Emmett, Mr. Mac Williams.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last Saturday. More than usual interest was manifested in the work, and many new names added to the list of membership. The Society is financially in good condition. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. B. Draughon.
Secretary—W. S. Prior.
Treasurer—Maj. A. A. McKethan.
Vice-Presidents—Col. W. J. Green, Maj. W. F. Campbell, Cumberland; Elias Bryan, Chatham; John M. Hodges, Harnett; John Ashford, Sampson; T. D. Love, Bladen; —— Brookshire, Richmond; —— Adams, Johnston; J. R. McDuffie, Moore; D. P. McEachern, Robeson.

Executive Committee—Jno. B. Broadfoot, Col. Wm. Alderman, Geo. W. Lawrence, E. L. Pemberton, J. B. Smith.

Sundry Observations.

What arrangements have our ladies made for the 10th May.

Mr. Arthur Smith, we learn, remarked on Saturday last that on April 19th last year, he brought his first strawberries to market, this year they were just in bloom.

Several parties passed through here last week to go over the line between here and Wilson, we suppose with the view of taking contracts.

Capt. Daingerfield's two dwellings on Dick Street, are rapidly progressing; they are neat and tasty, and will add much to this beautiful street. More dwellings and improvements have been made in this part of the town in the past year than in any other locality.

The Misses Ellison are now remodelling (on the same street) the house formerly used as a school room by Miss Isabella Leete.

Any one who likes to see work going on, should ride round town within a radius of a few miles, everywhere he will find farmers and gardners hard at work, planting or preparing the ground for planting.

There are at present about twenty-three new houses being built in Campbelton and its immediate vicinity; some of these houses are small others large. But all take material and work has to be done on them. This puts money into the hands of lumber dealers and workmen.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Presbyterian Sunday School, held Monday afternoon, at McNeill & Co's Music Store, it was determined that the school should have a pic-nic up the railroad about the 20th of May, and would visit Greensboro.

Many years ago a gentleman of this city visited Montgomery, Alabama, in the spring of the year. During a stroll round the city he cut a cane from a Sycamore tree and brought it home with him. One of his children, after playing with the cane, stuck it into a rather wet part of the yard, and there it remained for some time; one day the gentleman noticed that it had budded, leaves soon formed and from that cane one of the finest tree in this city grew. Another case we have heard of occurred in the western part of this county. A visitor from town noticing and admiring a very handsome sycamore near where a public meeting was held, was told that the tree had a history, and a remarkable one, and the visitor was introduced to an old man in the crowd who had planted the tree. His manner of planting was this. Riding through the woods many years before, he broke off a large switch from a sycamore, coming to this place near which was a fine spring, he stopped and drank of its waters, he stuck the switch into the soft ground near the spring, and forgetting it, went his way. It too, sprouted and formed leaves and eventually became the noble tree the gentleman saw.

The Rev. James Colton preached at the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, and in the afternoon delivered a Lecture at the Mission School in Campbelton, to the school and many visitors. His sublect being the Chocktaw, Cherokee, Creek and other Indian tribes living in the Indian territory. Mr. Colton told why these Indians were removed by the government to the territory; described their customs, pursuits, form of government, language, &c., reading from books written in Chocktaw, and giving the English translation. His lecture was simple enough for the smallest child to understand, and be interested in, and at the same time he gave very interesting information to the elder portion of his audience. He told about his life among these Indians when he lived in the territory some 15 years ago as a Missionary preaching to them and teaching in a large school. Spoke about their sobriety, no whisky is allowed to be sold in the territory, their honesty, that one could travel all through their land in perfect safety, of their comparitive ignorance of the christian religion, having very few books or bibles, with what eagerness they listened to preaching and instruction, and many other things about them that he thought would interest the children.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie has removed an outbuilding from the rear of his lot to the side street; he has raised the building and will make the lower story of brick; when finished it will be quite a comfortable residence.

We have been told that sheep are permitted to graze in the old cemetery, and that the flowers planted on the graves are eaten up. It is provoking to say the least of it. Many have gone to great trouble, care and expense to beautify their lots, and it is hard that all should be destroyed for the want of a little attention and care.

Miss Mary Smith has returned from New York.

Mr. F. W. Thornton left for New York last Thursday.

Judge MacRae having disposed of the business of Robeson Court in one week, has been able to take a week of rest at his home.

We are enjoying elegant weather, the past three days have been especially delightful.

DR. THEODORE MARTINE.—Another of the well-known and respected residents of this town has been suddenly laid low by the hand of death, in the person of Dr. Theodore Martine, who died on Monday, the 13h inst., at his residence near this village.

His health had not been the best for some months past, and for a few weeks past he has had premonitions of heart disease, and has been in rather a nervous and partially sleepless condition. He had, notwithstanding, been about his duties as usual until Saturday evening. At tea he complained of a numbness in his hand and arm and soon after was subjected to an apoplectic seizure. He lay helpless, though conscious until after twelve o'clock that night and expired early on Monday morning.

Dr. Martine was born in 1833, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, where his father, James Martine, a native of New York City, settled in 1827. He studied medicine at the New York Medical College, graduating in 1859. After graduation he practiced medicine in New York City until the latter part of the year, when he married Abbie, second daughter of the late Mr. James Burt, of this town. He then removed to his birth place and there practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate Army as a surgeon of the "LaFayette Light Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers." And with thousands of others the war worked sad havic with his life's plans, and in 1871 he removed to this town where he has since resided.

Those who knew him can never forget his genial, hearty ways and cheerful, generous, open handed hospitality. He was in his sphere in life the type of a courtly gentleman, and so marked and noted by both his casual and long-time acquaintances. No call, night or day, was ever disregarded, and the poor will miss the attentions which he so freely and delicately bestowed.

Mrs. Martine and two children—James Burt Martine, of the New York Custom House, and Mary G., a young lady of this village—survive him. The funeral takes place to-day and his remains will be laid at rest in the lot where he had recently erected a joint family monument.—*Warwick Advance.*

F. I. L. I. Co, and Senator Hawley.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

We noticed the other day in an exchange that Senator Hawley had said "that while the nation was mourning over the probable death bed of General Grant, the *arch rebel*, Jefferson Davis, was probably dying." The Independent Company has placed on record its disapproval of the action of some of the State Exposition authorities inviting such a man to address a body of North Carolina soldiers and citizens. This last discharge of venom shows that they were right.

The action referred to was a resolution which was passed just before going to the opening of the Exposition, appointing a committee to wait on the Officers of the 21 Regiment, and ask if there was any foundation for the report that Senator Hawley had written a book villifying the South, and if there was, to ask that the Independent Company be excused from escort duty. They were told that they would not be excused on the ground stated, so they shut their mouths like true soldiers, and marched at the head of their regiment, doing honor to one who had heaped slander upon them. H.

DOCTORS MEET IN NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, April* 19.—Physicians and citizens generally are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the coming session of the American Medical Association. Its session in this city is considered a matter of special importance. The coming meeting will be the thirty eighth annual gathering. The session will take place at Tulane Hall, beginning Tuesday, April 28, and continuing four days. The American Medical Association meets annually in some city chosen for the purpose. It is composed of delegates from State, county, and local medical societies. It is composed of 6,000 or 8,000 members from all parts of the United States. The probability is that the coming session will bring together about 1,500 persons, including accompanying guests. The officers of the association are elected at the meeting preceding that which they are expected to serve. There will be large delegations of physicians, who will come in special trains and boats from Cincinnati, Chicago, and other points. In the gathering will be many of the best known and ablest surgeons and physicians in the country. Among these will be Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, who occupies the Presidential chair, and the venerable Prof. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, the father of the association. The association will be given a welcome befitting it character and the hospitality of Louisiana. Dr. Samuel Logan is Chairman of an efficicient arrangement committee. The committee has the assistance of a number of ladies, and besides several private affairs there will be a brilliant reception on an evening during the session not yet designated.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

THE FREIGHT RECEIPTS FOR FOUR MONTHS, ENDING APRIL 1ST.

When the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to Bennettsville was first agitated a year or two ago a great many thought that the effort would prove abortive, or if it was successful that the road would be almost a failure so far as freights and passenger patronage was concerned. In other words the people of this section looked upon it as the wrong road, and the wrong direction for us. We were anxious for a road from some point, but the majority seemed to think that we should have a road South, and in case of failure in that, then the Bennettsville and Hamlet road should in preference to the C. F. & Y. V. road be built. A number of reasons were advanced against this line chief among which was that the charter of the South Carolina Pacific road extended only to the N. C. line, and it was thought that we could have a train only to Shoe Heel, N. C., at farthest. Another was that the great tide of freights had heretofore come in a Southern direction, and a fear was entertained that rates in connection with a line to Shoe Heel or Fayetteville could not be made with other roads and that we would be subjected to the expense of local rates. Nor were our people thoroughly satisfied with what they had done until the South Carolina Pacific road was turned over to the regular line of the C. F. & Y. V. road, and a through line to Greensboro was established giving us direct through connection with Northern markets. This road, with slight exceptions, is in splendid condition, laid with steel rails, and supplied with first class cars throughout. Of course it could not be expected that the passenger travel would be very great, yet the road ever since its completion has received a very fair share of patronage in this line. The freight business of the road has been very heavy. The following is an authentic statement of the receipts at the Bennettsville depot alone; during the months of December, January, February and March.

December,	$ 1,160 70
January,	4,777.55
February,	4,691.87
March,	3,401 42
Total for four months,	$13,934 62.

Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-two cents. This is only one of three depots in this county, and one of ——— along the entire line. If, then, the receipts at one depot be $13,934 62, the aggregate receipts of the road must be enormous, and shows conclusively that the business of the road is solid, and its success certain. For the season the fertilizer receipts foot up in the round number 27,000 bags, or about 2,600 tons. At Tatum, on the same line, almost the same amount has been received. The corn receipts up to date have been exceedingly small, as no great amount has been, or will be, purchased this year. The beneficial effects of the road have been felt by all classes. The merchant has received his goods without delay, the farmer has received his fertilizers within a few miles of his farm, the mechanic receives his building material at a point in sight of his work, while the stock of the county that were compelled to move this tremendous amount of freight for a distance of from 10 to 20 miles heretofore, have rested from such labor since the completion of the road. It is proving a great blessing to our country in every respect. The inspiring sound of the whistle, the roar and bustle of the trains seems to give fresh impetus to men and business, and we no longer feel that we are out of the world. Then the future benefits to be derived from the railroad. If a country like Marlboro has made such rapid strides, taking the lead in the agricultural world, with all the disadvantages heretofore encountered, what must it in future accomplish with all impeding obstacles removed, and excellent railroad facilities established in their stead. We can only await the result.—*Bennettsville Chronicle.*

MARRIED.

NAYLOR—STARLING—At the residence of Mr. Joel Starling, in Black River Township, on the 24 inst., by H. L. Hall, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH NAYLOR, of Sampson county, to Miss ISABELLA STARLING.

MALLOY—ANDERSON—At the residence of the brides' father, in Black River Township, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. D. C. MALLOY, of Sampson county, to Miss SUSAN E. ANDERSON, daughter of W. J. Anderson, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOES A FATHER LOVE HIS CHILDREN? not much when he knows that worms are destroying them, and he fails to make the small expenditure of twenty five cents for one bottle Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, which would relieve the whole family.

"EVERYBODY'S PILLS" are not a Patent Medicine. They are very much like the Compound Cathartic Pill of the U. S. Pharmacopoedia. They make a mild and certain Cathartic—acts on the liver and bowels. 114 3t

If you are billious, with headache and bad taste in your mouth, take two of "EVERYBODY'S PILLS" at night, for two or three nights. They act on the liver and bowels and give certain relief. 114 3t

You Can Have It.

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle-aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, thick, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not oily, not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity.

Why the Lucky Bay City Man Smiles.

Geo. A. Spear, who drew $75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, has not changed, except that his face is bedecked with smiles. Sudden wealth has not elevated him. He said, "I will collect the money through the banks, the same as I would a draft, sending the lottery ticket as a draft. I am clerking in the store, just as though nothing had happened." He received a New York Banker's sight draft for $74,850 in payment of his claim against the Louisiana State Lottery.—*Bay City (Mich.) Tribune*, March 27.

Don't Give Up Yet.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have "given him up," or that he will recover because they promise to "pull him through." It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghampton, N. Y., was cured of Rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist, of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures.

Cancer Cured.

Mrs. Oliver Hardman, an old resident of Walton county, and a lady of culture and prominence, has this to say of the treatment of cancer with Swift's Specific.

Over fifteen years ago a cancer made its appearance on my face. It was treated with plasters, and the core came out. The place healed up after some time, and seemingly my face was well. However, in a few years it returned again with more violence than ever. It gave me a great deal of pain. The former remedy seemed to do it no good. Knowing the disease to run in the family, having had one sister to die with cancer, I became seriously apprehensive of my condition. It continued to increase in size and violence. I almost gave up all hope of ever being cured. The physicians advised the use of the knife and caustic. This was more than I could bear, and refused to have it operated upon in that way. All other remedies were used, but the cancer continued to grow worse. The pain was excruciating, and my life was a burden. In this extremity my son, Dr. Hardman, recommended me to try Swift's Specific. It was the last resort, but I was so prejudiced against the use of patent medicenes, and especially this one, that I hesitated some time. At last I gave my consent, not beliving there was any virtue in it. The first bottle only increased the size of the sore and the discharge from it, and hence did not inspire me with any hope. On taking the second bottle there were signs of improvement, and my faith strengthened just in proportion to that improvement. The spot on my face began to decrease, as well as the discharge, and hope sprang up in my heart. Could it be, I asked myself, that I was at last to be relieved of this disease? It has given me so many dark hours in the past that the idea of being well again almost overpowered me. There was a contest between hope and fear for a long time. It was a long night of weeping, but joy came with the morning. There is nothing left to mark the place but a small scar, and I feel that it is impossible for me to express my gratitude for this great deliverance. It is a wonderful medicine.

MRS. OLIVER HARDMAN, Monroe, Ga.
Jan. 9, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	50@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	2.75@3 00
CHICKENS—	30@00	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	12½@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$1.00@4.50	Granulated,	7@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@80	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10½@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

COFFINS
AND
Caskets.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF THE above goods, always on hand, which we will sell

Cheaper

than any other house in the city.

S. SHEETZ & SON,
No. 10 Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 18, 1885. 115-1t

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. S. Blue, John Blue and L. A. Blue, under the style or firm of N. S. Blue & Co., as manufacturers of Naval Stores and dealers in general merchandise, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said business will be in future carried on by John Blue and N. S. Blue, under the style of J. & N. S. Blue, near Keyser, N. C., who will receive and pay all debts of the late copartnership.

N. S. BLUE.
JOHN BLUE
L. A. BLUE.

L. A. Blue, formerly of the firm of N. S. Blue & Co., will continue in the business of manufacturing Naval Stores and dealing in general merchandise near Manly, N. C. John Blue, of the firm of J. & N. S. Blue, will continue in the business of manufacturing naval stores and dealing in general merchandise near Blue's Crossing, N. C.

L. A. BLUE, at Manly, N. C.,
JOHN BLUE, at Blue's Crossing, N. C.
J. & N. S. BLUE, at Keyser, N. C.
April 23, 1885. 115 4tpd

Hogs! Hogs!!

IF YOU DESIRE TO IMPROVE your stock of Hogs, buy a Duroc Jersey Boar. I have two fine young Boar Pigs for sale; one Sow and one Sow Pig—all from registered stock.

JESSE D. POWERS.
At Market.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 23, 1885. 1t

McMaster Lot For Sale!

ON SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1885, AT 11 o'clock, I will sell by Public Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, that House and Lot fronting 66 feet on the south side of Person street and running back 330 feet, adjoining Ayer's lot on the east, and Garrason's lot on the west, containing about one-half of an acre, and known as "The McMaster Lot." This is a desirable lot, having a well of good water, and being convenient to business, and the title is good.

Terms:—One third Cash, balance in two equal payments, to be paid in three and six months, with eight per cent from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY.
April 22, 1885. [115-4t] Attorney.

GRAND OPENING
OF
MILLINERY AND FANCY
GOODS,

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 29th and 30th.

The latest Spring and Summer styles just from the Manufacturers and Jobbers, at wholesale and retail.

These goods were bought for CASH and will be sold cheap for CASH.

Also, 5 and 10 cent goods.

April 23, 1885. 115-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

SOME MORE NEW
FANCY GROCERIES.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call at our store and examine our stock of

Fancy Groceries.

The following articles we call especial attention to. Some of which have never been brought to this market before as far as our information reaches:

Martha Washington Creamy Buttered Flour. You can in a few moments have the finest muffins, fritters or any variety of cakes by using this flour. To those who have never tried it, we would say, come and buy a package, and if it does not more than give satisfaction, we will refund the purchase money. Price reduced to 30c. so to be within reach of all. Try one package and you will need no further argument; Beardsley's Prepared Cod Fish—highly recommended, ready for the table in 15 minutes, no odor while cooking; Cherokee Sweet Corn; Cherokee Succotash; E. C. H. & Co's Marrowfat Peas; E. C. H. & Co's Paragon Tomatoes; Bahama Pine Apple; Windsor Manor Pickles.

These goods we guarantee to be as good as any canned goods that can be bought in the United States.

Our stock of Fancy Candy is always large and fresh. To our customers in this line we would say our Cocoanut Candy, which we manufacture two or three times a week, is far superior to any that can be imported, for the reason that we know it is pure and fresh, which is the charm of cocoanut candy.

To the ladies we would say that we cannot only slice nice Dried Beef for breakfast or Supper, but also grate their cocoanuts for them, as we have just received a first class grating machine. So there is no further need of grating your fingers.

And remember, we keep as fine Butter as can be bought in Fayetteville, if you don't believe this ask those who buy from us. Then come and be convinced.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
April 9, 1885. 113 tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
111-tf
March 26, 1885.

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received
AT
GEORGE BRANDT'S
GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at
GEORGE BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MOORE STREET. for terms apply to
apl 2-112-tf E. J. FULLER.

FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT MY DWELLING ON Haymount. Possession given at once. For terms and further particulars apply to me at my store.

Mrs. JOHN SHAW.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1885. 112 tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING BEEN THIS DAY DULY QUALIfied as administrator of the estate of John Shaw, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 25th, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

H. W. LILLY,
Adm'r of John Shaw, dec'd.
March 25, 1885. 112-6t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

HAVING
This Day Received the
First Shipment
of my very carefully selected
SPRING
stock of
MEN'S FINE
Custom Made
CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.
April 9, 1885. 113-tf

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Why England is so Much Inrerested in the Afghan Frontier.

Edgland, as everybody knows, has an immense empire in India. Russia has of late years been pushing her conquests in the direction of India, and about two years ago, when the Russians seized the oasis of Merv, and got control of the great Turcoman desert, they came right up against what has always been regarded as one of the bulwarks of India—Afghanistan. Then England became alarmed.

Look at the map of Asia and you will will see that all along the northern edge of India, like a line of defense, runs the gigantic chain of the Himalayas, the greatest mountains in the world. At the northwestern corner of Indian this range of mountains splits up, and, turning toward the southeast, spreads out into a number of diverging ranges which cover Afghistan, the backbone of the system being the colossal Hindoo Koosh Mountains. This rugged country of Afghanistan, therefore, forms a sort of natural breastwork for India toward the northwest, the direction from which an invasion by Russia would come, and so England has for years kept a sharp oversight of things in Afghanistan. In the northwestern corner of Afghanistan lies the fortified town of Herat, which on account of its commanding position has long been known as the key to India. Right over against Herat on the north, and only some 200 miles away, is the new post of the Russians at Merv.

After the Russians had got control of the country thus bordering on Afghanistan the question immediately came up as to where the exact boundaries of the latter country were. England was so anxious to keep the Russians from advancing further, and so fearful that their next step would carry them to Herat, that she lost no time in demanding that these boundaries be definitely settled, and a joint commission of Russians and Englishmen was appointed to deal with the question on the spot. This commission has been on the ground during the past year, but has not reached an agreement. The Russians, it appears, claim a piece of territory between the rivers of Murghab and Heri Rud, issuing from the Afghan mountains, the control of which, it is alleged, would give them command of the road to Herat. The town of Penjdeh, which, it is said, the Russians have just captured, lies upon this road, and, according to English claims, within the edge of the Afghan territory.

The recent negotiations between England and India relate to the question as to where the line should be run, and what should be regarded as debatable ground for the purpose. Two or three weeks ago the two governments agreed not to make any further advance on either side pending the negotiations—that is, Russia promised not to push her forces any further into the debateable ground, and England undertook to restrain her friends, the Afghans. The recent battle between the Russians and the Afghans, however, shows that one side or the other has failed to keep back.

As England believes that the safety of her Indian empire depends upon the keeping of the Russians out of Afghanistan, the world looks on to see her aid the Afghans against Russia with all the power and prestige of her arms.

THE MAHDI'S MILITARY RESOURCES.—The Mahdi's military resources include 15,000 Egyptian regulars, who were originally taken prisoners or deserted to the Mahdi's camp. It is not known, even at English headquarters in the Soudan, how many native warriors have joined Mahommed Achmed, but he possesses armaments for an almost unlimited number.

Besides the arms and equipments of Hicks and Baker Pasha's forces, which fell into the hands of the enemy, the latter has an enormous quantity of provisions and ammunition, which the Egyptian government had stored in Sennaar, Kordofan, and Fachoda.

As far back as two years ago the Egyptian authorities at Cairo admitted that the Mahdi had captured 90 field guns, 15,000 Remington rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges. Since then the garrasons of Berber, Shendy and Khartoum have capitulated.

At Khartoum, also, the Mahdi found a vast quantity of ammunition and 5,000 to 6,000 negro troops well armed. The rebel army is also copiously supplied with siege artillery. Both Sir Charles Wilson's and Lord Charles Bereford's steamers were fired upon by heavy riverrain batteries. There are a large number of Turkish and Arab officers with the Mahdi. The black recruits are drilled by fugitives from Arabi's army, and the Mahdi's artillery is worked by Turkish Topskis, who are held to be the best marksmen in the world.

A DOOMED RACE.—A Honolula letter to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says the charge so frequently made that the missionaries are responsible for the rapid extinction of the native race at the Sandwich Islands is without any foundation. The seeds of deadly disease were sown before their arrival. The Hawaiian race is doomed, and nothing but a miracle could save them from certain extinction. That disease has made awful ravages among them is due to their contact with foreigners. Of late years leprosy has been introduced by the Chinese, and it has spread with alarming rapidity. It is estimated by good observers that fully one-fifth of all the native population is infected with it, or with similar complaints in such an aggravated form as scarcely to be distinguished from the genuine Asiatic leprosy.

MEASLES AND SHEEP.—There has been an unusually mortality among the sheep in this county, during the past winter. Many farmers have lost nearly all they had. Mr. W. J. Lutterloh is said to have lost about one hundred. An old citizen says that he remembers many years ago, when measles was very prevalent, that the sheep died in great numbers, and as measles among the people and an unusual mortality with the sheep seem to have gone together this year, it may be that the same cause exists for both.—*Chatham Record.*

A impatient Postmaster who some time since tendered his resignation writes to the department saying: "I warn you now that if you don't relieve me by next Saturday night I'll pack up this concern and ship it down to Washington by express, C. O. D. —*Louisville Courier Journal*

NEW LAWS.

More Work for the State Chemist.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF POISON IN CASE OF DEATH THEREFROM.

The General Assembly of of North Carolina do Enact:

Section 1. That when at any coroner's inquest held over the dead body of any person it shall be ascertained on the opinion of the County Superintendent of Health or other physician who may be employed as an expert in the investigation of the cause of the death of the deceased person, that said person came to his or her death by any such poison as in the opinion of such Superiniendent of Health or other physician, as may be employed as aforesaid, is susceptible of an analysis, it shall be the duty of such Superintendent of Health or other physician to collect such matter taken or thrown off from the stomach or bowels of the deceased as in his judgment is necessary for a correct analysis, or shall remove the stomach of the deceased, or any other porsion of the intestines or body as he shall deem necessary, together with any poison, a portion of which is suspected as being used for poisoning the deceased person, and prepare and carefully seal up the same in a well cleaned vessel, in the presence of the coroner, or in the presence of one other physician, and transmit the same by express or a messenger at the expense of the county where the said person deceased may have been poisoned, to the chemist of the State Department of Agriculture, who shall make such analysis of the matter transmitted as aforesaid as will afford satisfactory proof of the nature and character of the poison, as well as what the poison really is; and the said chemist making the analysis as aforesaid shall use all necessary caution in the care of the material sent as aforesaid and analyzed; and shall upon subpœna duly issued by the Clerk of the Court having jurisdiction, the same being issued upon the order of the Solicitor for the district wherein such testimony is required, shall duly attend said Court with all the necessary material and analysis, and give such evidence relative thereto as the Court may require.

Sec. 2. That the chemist of the State Department of Agriculture shall make no charges, nor receive any fees for making the analysis as aforesaid, nor shall he receive any compensation for attending said Court and testifying in said cause except three dollars *per diem* and his actual traveling expenses, which shall be paid in cash by the Treasurer of the county where the aforesaid inquest shall have been held.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1885.

Survivorship in the Estate in Joint Tenancy.

AN ACT CONCERNING TRUSTEES AND DECLARATORY OF THE MEANING OF MUCH OF CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR OF THE LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR, AND OTHER STATUTES, AS ABOLISHES SURVIVORSHIP IN ESTATES IN JOINT TENANCY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That in so much of section six (6), chapter two hundred and four (204) of the laws of this State, enacted in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-four (1184), as provides that in all estates, real or person, held in joint tenancy, the part or share of any tenant dying shall not descend or go to the surviving tenant, but shall descend or be vested in the heirs-executors, or administrators, or assigns, respectively of the tenant so dying, in the same manner as estates held by tenancy in common, and all other laws of this State re-enacting the same, it was not the intent, meaning or effect of the same to embrace, within the purview thereof the estates of trustees having only a naked trust not coupled with any actual be eficial interest, but that in all cases where only such naked trust has been created or exists, and in all cases where the same shall be hereafter created; and the conveyance is to two of more trustees, the right to perform the trust and make estates under the same shall attach to and may be exercised by any one of such trustees, in the event of the death of his co-trustee or co-trustees (as the case may be), or the refusal or inability of the co-trustee or co-trustees to perform the trust; and that in cases of trusts herein named the trustees shall hold as joint tenants, and in all respect as joint tenants held before said act of Assembly.

Sec. 2. That in all mortgages and deeds of trusts wherein two or more persons, as trustees or otherwise, are given power to sell the property therein conveyed or embraced, and one or more such persons shall be dead, any one of the persons surviving having such power may make sale of such property in the manner directed in such deed, amd execute such assurances of title as are proper and lawful under the power so given; and the act of of such person, in pursuance of said power, shall be as valid and binding as if the same had been done by all the persons on whom the power was conferred.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1885.—*Raleigh Register.*

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO BE REWARDED.—It is understood that the policy of this administration with regard to appointments to places in the Southern States now held by colored Republicans will be not to substitute white men for colored men, but to replace incompetent or dishonest colored Republicans by colored Democrats who are worthy and capable. In accordance, it is said, with this policy, the Postmaster General has just appointed ex-Representative Tom Hamilton, of Beaufort, route agent from Beaufort to Jacksonboro, S. C. Hamilton was the leader of the small band of colored men who supported the Hampton government in South Carolina in 1876.

At the last meeting of the county commissioners, in accordance with a petition presented for that purpose, an election was ordered to be held here on Saturday, the 23d of May, for the purpose of the voters of this township deciding whether or not the township will subscribe $10,000 to the capital stock of the Pittsboro Railroad Company.—*Chatham Record.*

A SHORT WHEAT CROP.—*Washington, April 10, 1885.*—The returns of April to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of over 10 per cent of last year's area in winter wheat. The aggregate shortage amounts to 3,000,000 acres. A decrease is reported in every State except Oregon. It is 22 per cent in Kansas and Virginia, 20 in Mississippi, 15 in California, 14 in Alabama, 12 in Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri; 11 in New York and North Carolina, 10 in Maryland and Texas, 8 in New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana; 7 in Georgia and Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania and Delaware, 5 in Minchigan, 3 in Arkansas and 2 in South Carolina. The present condition of wheat, as reported, is worse than in 1883. It is 77 per cent. against 96 last year and 80 in 1883. In 1881, the year of lowest recent date of yield, the condition, April 1, was 85, and serious loss sustained afterward. The real status of the crop will be better shown a month hence, when the vitality of the roots has been demonstrated and the character of the spring determined.

A GREAT REDUCTION.

On the present showing the reduction of yield on the basis of last year's production promises to be nearly forty million bushels on account of reduced area, and more than sixty million from winter killing and low vitality. Whether the crop will exceed 400,000 bushels or fall short of it depends upon the reliability of present appearances and on future conditions affecting growth and ripening. The soil was in bad condition at the time of seeding on the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to Georgia and in West Virginia and Tennessee. It was better in the Southwest and in Missouri. Illinois and Michigan. In the Ohio Valley it is scarcely in a medium condition. Damage by the Hessian fly was not severe, though worst in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, where injuries have occurred in three-tenths of the reported territory.

The acreage of rye has been decreased in about the same proportion as wheat, but the condition of the crop is decidedly better, the average being eighty-seven per cent.

EX SECRETARY TELLER—HIS IMPUDENCE, &C.—The following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* will evidently lead the public to believe that there is something wrong in the Department of the Interior:

"The Democrats who are urging a change in the office holders say, that if they must bring charges against every one in order to secure removal there would not be time enough during the term of this Administration to consider more than a fraction of the cases presented. The Interior Department has been one of the worst managed departments under the Government. Every bureau in that department contains agents of outside corporations. It is not possible for the few Democrats in charge of this department to make very much headway against the negative disposition of the great mass of the subordinates. Mr. Teller, who ran this department more in his personal interests than any Secretary who ever had charge of it, has more influence in the department now than Mr. Lamar. Teller, instead of going home to Colorado, has remained in Washington apparently for the purpose of heading off any moves in the Interior Department which shall cross any of his old interests. He is in the department every day, giving direction to his old subordinates and obtaining from them confidedential information as to what is going on. The other day he was in Mr. Lamar's private office when the latter was absent on account of sickness. One might have thought, from the way that he took possession of the room and of the private secretary, who was continued over, that he was still Secretary of the Interior. He is active, energetic and unscrupulous. There is no law to keep him out of the Interior Department, but there should be at least fifty or sixty removals of his confidential strikers throughout the department if any real reform is to be accomplished.

THE RICH MAN'S CHURCH.—Probably there was never a more pretentious exhibition of that kind of vanity so peculiar to our times and people, and which springs from the possession of wealth, than the so-called Stewart Cathedral which was opened lately at Garden City.

This structure, which contains an organ which cost $100,000 and a mausoleum that cost $150,000, does not belong to any religious body, and was not projected or built, apparently, with any definite religious purpose. It is, in fact, a monument of the wealth of the late A. T. Stewart, and its ecclesiastical shape only disguises that vain munificence which, ever since the Pyramids were built, has sought to perpetuate itself in stone.

As if to point out forever the hollowness of such efforts, the magnificent mausoleum built to hold the remains of the wealthy merchant has been doomed to remain forever empty.

If the same same fate should overtake the splendid church edifice and it should remain empty, what a curious commentary this would be upon the struggles of wealth to commemorate itself by alliances with religion and art, both of which ought to build their own temples when they need them, and only then!—*N. Y. World.*

On May the 21st, the North Caroliaa Medical Society will convene in Durham and will remain in session three or four days. Their meetings will be held in Stokes Hall. There will be present some one hundred and fifty or two hundred M. Ds. We hope all who can will attend, and especially those who have never had the pleasure of seeing Durham. During their stay an elegant banquent and ball will be given in honor of the distinguished visitors.—*Durham Tobacco Plant.*

The Literary Societies of the State University held their annual election for the awarding of metals on Saturday the 4th inst. In the Phi. society J. F. West got the debater's metal, V. W. Long the essayist's and St. Clair Hester the declaimer's. In the Di. Society A. H. Eller got the debater's, B. C. McIver the essayist's, and Francis Womack the declaimer's.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Col W. L. Steele has accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the next commencement of Randolph College, Ashland, Va. Our Virginia friends have a treat in store for them.—*Richmond Rocket.*

Surgery Without Pain.

A prominent eye surgeon was removing the bandage from the eye of a patient at the Post graduate School of Medicine yesterday when a *Tribune* reporter entered the room and asked, "Do you still use cocaine as an anæsthetic?"

"Well, I should say so; in operations upon the eye I feel now that I could not get along without it. In general practice it has driven ether and chloroform out of the field. It is not only a wonderful discovery, but it is astonishing how rapidly it has risen into favor. Even the most conservative in my profession, who look with disfavor upon anything new, will acknowledge that they have at least heard of it."

"What is cocaine?"

"It is the alkaloid of the leaves of a shrub, originally wild but now largely cultivated, known as the *erythroxylon coca.* It grows in South America, principally in Peru and Bolivia, and looks much like the ordinary tea-leaf. Dr. A. Neimann, of Goslar, Germany gave it its present name in 1860. But little was then known of the properties of the drugs. In some experiments it was found that dogs could be killed by it when given in large doses. Its effect was to paralyze the respiratory organs. Experiments have been made from time to time with it since, but it has never been looked upon as of much value as a therapeutic agent. That it would produce local anæsthesia was unknown until it was accidentally discovered by a young medical student named Koller, at Vienna last September. Its merits have since been thoroughly tested and discussed all over the civilized world. I think it has been tried in more cases in this country than in any other, and I believe that the palm for bold experimentation and demonstration of its anæsthetic properties in many branches of minor surgery should be awarded to Americe. There is hardly a field in which it has not been used with success. Too much cannot be said in its praise in surgical operations upon the eye, ear, and nose. Almost every conceivable operation has been tried in these parts with cocaine, and in many cases the first the patient knew—so far as feeling went—that any cutting had been done was when the wound was being bandaged It is much easier to tell where it has not been used than where it has been. It has btought sleep to eyes that would not close, soothed angry wounds so that they were painless, stopped acute hemmorrhages and distressing asthmatic spasms, has allayed the irritability of the mucous lining of the mouth, so that laryngoscopic examinations could be made without distress, and food could be given in the last stage of consumption, and has made the boring of the dental engine almost a pleasure and the pulling of teeth painless. Its value is incalculable in gynæcology and genitorinary surgery."

"Is it true, as reported, that injurious effects have been found to follow the use of cocaine in some cases?"

"So far as my experience goes—and I have treated hundreds of cases in which it has been freely used—I have yet to report the first cast of injurious consequences. I have heard of one case of hysterical paralysis and a number of cases of nervous prostration following its use. I do not believe that these conditions were the result of the cocaine, but I think they grew out of another circumstance that appears in all the operations in which it is used. It is only a local anæsthetic; the senses remain perfectly active, and the operation of the mind normal. Although no pain is felt when the knife or other instrument enters the patient's flesh, yet the glistening knife and the spurting blood can be seen, and if the patient has not strong nerves the sight of these things will awaken horror in the mind and rapidly exhaust the vital energy. It is fear more than cocaine that produces an ill effects. There are also special cases in which cocaine cannot be used to advantage. Take, for instance, a person of delicate nervous organization, troubled with sqiunt or some other eye difficulty where an operation is necessary. The eye could be anæthesized but not the mind, and the patient would become exceedingly troublesome, and twist and squirm from purely mental impressions, and render the surgeon liable to inflict an injury that might be fatal to the eye. In cases of this nature the old anæsthetics must be used."

A NOVEL USE OF OYSTER SHELLS.—A novel use is being made of oyster shells by a Hartford (Conn.) man, who is coining money in his new enterprise. The shells are placed in a patented mill and ground. It has a capacity of five tons a day. By an ingenious arrangement sieves are kept at work asscrting the dust into fine, coarse, and insufficiently treated. The fine and coarse are taken by elevator belts to the floor below, where thorough canvas chutes, regulated by wooden slides, barrels are rapidly filled. The insufficiently are treated again. The product is sold for chicken feed. Twenty tons and more are sent yearly to San Francisco, orders are filled from Western States, and Bermuda and the Sandwich Islands have been supplied. The business has been doubled since last year.—*Producer.*

PETROLEUM—ITS USES.—A considerable portion of the American petroleum shipped to Europe is, after being deodorized, made into butter and suet, which are used by the poorer classes to some extent, but very largely by bakers in the large cities, who use it in making cake. The confectioners also employ it. It has a great advantage over butter in that in store cakes or in candy the petroleum not only does not become rancid and betray the age of the article, but acts as a preservative in keeping the other ingredients of the cake or candy from spoiling. A recent hygiene council, sitting in Paris, protested against this use of our oil, but it is not thought its consumption in this way will be lessened.—*Producer.*

THE RESULT OF TREE PLANTING.—The Governor of Kansas makes two important statements in his proclamation for an Arbor day. He says that "the State which the pioneers found treeless" and a desert, now bears upon its fertile bosom "more than 20,000,000 of fruit trees, and more than 200,000 acres of forest trees, all planted by our own people." And the Governor also says "that there has been an increase in the rainfall in Kansas is fully proved by the statistics of our oldest meteorologists."

COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR BOTH COX'S and Eclipse

Cotton PLanters

in this market, and offer them at manufacturer's prices. These Planters are conceded to be best sold in the State, and those in need will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A full stock of various brands of Fertilizers still on hand.

In additiou I beg to call attentiou to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 26, 1885. 111-tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, Genera Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884. 5½

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

The Harbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

A free specimen copy of St. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo., Cloth,* $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

FOUND!

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed.*"

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended."

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe* and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended.

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Inverness & Denson say: "We have been selling it for many years with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 56 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of LaGrange, Ga. says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Ross, Notasulga, Ala. says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, always with *absolute success.*"

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Drainage; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

1843. Forty Years. 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.

Nov 13, 1884 93tf